

Title The scituation, foundation and auncient names of the
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THE SCITUATION,
FOUNDATION,

AND

AUNCIENT NAMES

OF THE FAMOUS

Towne of Sallop,

*Not Inferiour to manie Citties in this
Realme, for Antiquitie, Godlie Go-
verment, Good Orders and Wealth.
The Lord so continue yt, to his good
pleasure and their good. Amen.*

BY OLIVER MATHEWS, GEN.

JULIE 1616.

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The Scituation, Foundation, and auncient
Names of the famous Towne of Sallop, not
inferiour to manie Citties in this Realme,
for Antiquitie, godlie Goverment, good
Orders and Wealth. The Lord so continue
yt, to his good pleasure and theire good.
Amen. By Oliver Mathews, gen. Julie 1616.

THIS most auncient and famous Towne was
first fownded by the noble and victorious
kinge of Brutaines, Dyffenwall Moell myd,
whom the Romanes, Saxons, Normanes and
Danes called Mulmutius Dunwallo. The which
Fowndation was first begonne abouts 669. yeres after Bru-
tus first entraunce into Brutaine, which before was called
Albion, *anno mundi* 3525. before the Incarnation of our
Savioure Christe 438. This most noble kinge, Dyffen-
wall Moell myd, made the Castle there, and the North
Gate, and a Wall from the Castle to Seaverne, and also
from the Castle to Seaverne on the North side, leavinge
Seaverne to be a Wall and a Defence to the Towne round
abouts, savinge the Wall before mentioned, and called
the Towne by her first Name *Caer Odder yn hafren*
which is, by enterpretation, the Cittie or the Towne of
fallinge or slydinge ground within the wombe of Seaverne.
Which most famous river, beinge the second navigable
river in the realme of Brutaine, descendeth or beginneth
out of the highe and pleasaunt hill *Plimhimon* or *Plimo-*
nia, with her twoe Sisters, cominge from the said Hill,
Gowe or *Wy* and *Ryndiocke* or *Ryed wely*. Seaverne
descendinge, as aforesaide, from **Plimhimnon*, beinge in
the furthest part of Mountgomery shire adjoyninge to
Cardigan shire and Merioneth shire, cometh to Arnstlie,
and

* *Sic.*

and by the most auncient decaied Cittie Caer Souse or Caer Souswen throughe Redewen in Powys, and so to Sallop, and from thence to Rockcestre, to Bridgenorth, to Bewdley, Worcestre, Gloucestre, and not farr from the Cittie of Gloucestre it ebbeth and floweth. Betwixte Walshe, Devonshire and Cornewall it beareth the name of Seavrne or Hafren Sêa, and was the olde division or partition betwixt Lloiger and Cambria from Roccestre or Caer Belin to the Sea at Cornewall. In the old tyme of the Britaines Government all the land above the Ryver belonged to Camera, now called Walshe, of Idwall, sonne to kinge Caddwalader, and was enjoyed by the Canmer Britaines, and all under the River was called Lloyger. The Towne of Sallop was repayred by the fiftie Christian brethren, which were of the Christian Fraternity of Bangor in old Powies; which fiftie Christian bretheren escaped from the wicked pagan kinges of Saxons, called Ethelridus kinge of Northumberland and Alured kinge of Kente, and Gurmundus the Irishe African, which pagan kings were in mortall warrs with the Christian Browchwell, kinge or prince of Old Powys and Bangor, did kill and murther a thowsand Christian brethren of the Fraternitie of Bangor, bicause they praied for the prosperous successe of the prince Broughwell, and for his preservation from the forenamed pagan kinges. For as longe as the Christian brethren praied for prince Broughwell, the pagan kings could not obtaine aine victory against him: therefore the foresaid pagan kings divelishlie and most cruellie commaunded their armed men, to kill and murther the unarmed Christian brethren, beinge kneelinge upon their knees at prayer, and some of them barefooted, wearinge next their skins shirts of haire. Some of them escaped to Lichfield, and there were murdered by the pagan Saxons, and Irishe pagans, and the rest of the thowsand were in like cruell manner slayne, without mercy, of the forenamed enemies at Westchester and Bangor. All which furious pagan enemies, sett on by the bloudy Romaines, destroyed the Towne and Universitie of Bangor, and burnte their most auncient Brittainie librarie, more precious then gould. The bookes therein were the workes of the
learned

learned Brutaines Assur, Beda, Gildas sapiens, Geraldus Camberensis, Alfridus de Beverley, Gulielmus de Mawmbry, and the auncient learned bookes of all the auncient learned Brutaines, especiallie of Northwalshe. But from the said cruell and bloody massacre and murther, there escaped, as before is said, fiftie of the Christian brethren of Bangor, and cam with their prince Broughwell to Sallop, beinge then the chieftest place or pallace of the Kinge or Prince of old Powys, and then called Pen gwerne Powys, bicause there did then growe a greate number of Oller trees, and bicause that the king's house did stand at the upper end, or head end, of the same Oller trees. And after their cominge to Sallop, the said fiftie brethren did build them fower Sinagouges or Churches, after the manner as the Christian Jewes did build and make their Churches. Their Christian brethren did build and make the said Churches with their owne handes, without the helpe or assistaunce of anie other, and there dwelt and contynued the space of five hundred and twentie yeres, before their religious houses were suppressed. And after they had made their temples, they served the Lord there, and wrought with their owne hands, and with the sweate of their browes gotte their livinges, and preached and served the Lord, according as their predeceassors had taught them, and had learned of Iosephe of Arimathea, a disciple of our Saviour Christe, who buried his blessed bodie, and was conversante with Christ's appostles, disciples and Saintts, where and when they learned the true religion, and did understand the lawes of Christe and his blessed Gospell, as Iosephus affirmeth, and came into this land of Britaine abouts xvien. or xvii. yeres after our Saviour Christ's Ascention. The worthie Mr. Foxe recordeth the same at large. And nowe to retorne to the fiftie brethren of Sallop, after they had escaped the cruell pagan murtheringe enemies the Saxons and Irishe men, sett on by the Romaines, and had bin in the Towne a tyme, and there had kepte and shrowded themselves from their mortall enemies, they toured the name of the Towne from Penne gwerne Powys to Shrovsbury, because they there kepte and shrowded themselves, as aforesaid, from their enemies, and scithence to this daie the Towne
hathe

hathe bin and is called Shrowsbury. The said fiftie brethren were called, or named, by the names of Saints, or sainted, to the end the difference might be knowen betwixt them and the vulgar or comon sorte of people. And after they remained and contynued there in peace and quietnes, and had forgon all anger, which they counted a dangerous estate to remaine and contynue in, they beinge learned Brittaines named the Towne in the Brittaines language Ymwythige or Ymygige, which is by enterpretation to saie, we have forgon anger, or wee will no more be angrie, and so the auncient Brittaines call the Towne to this daie Ymythyge, or shire Ymythige. The Towne then beinge smallie builded, and the Walls verie sclender, and most parte unwalled, saveinge on the North side, as before I have said, by the Castell, the said late Bangorian brethren cast trenches abouts the Towne betwixt Seavron and the Towne, to keepe that the water should not waste the Ground above the Trenches, which they made abouts the Water side for savegard of the Ground, and they sett Sallie trees or Withie trees to growe all abouts the Towne, and when the said Sallies were growen bigge, and were verie manie abouts the same Towne, they afterwards called the Towne Sallopsbury or Saliopsbury, of Sallopiā, or shorter Sallop, all which last names were meant and derived of the aboundaunce of Sally trees, thereaboutes growinge. This famous Towne of Sallop was formerlie repayred and augmented by kinge Malquin Gwynyth, and the said Browghwell y scydroe prince of Powys, which Broughwell brought with him to Sallop the fiftie brethren from Bangor, as aforesaid. And afterwards in the tyme of Prince Llewelin vawr, or Llewelin Magnus, and others, the Towne was repayred and augmented, but especiallie by Llewelin the greate, who was also called Llewelin Drowin Donne, who made the West-bridge over the River of Seavron, and built the worthy Tower thereon, and caused his Monument or Picture to be made and putt upon the same Tower on the Welsh-bridge, with his face lookinge towards Northwales, of which Countrie he was Prince; and likewiese he made a stone wall, with divers Towers thereupon, abouts the same Towne, from the Walshbridge unto the Stone gate.

gate. And after wards Edward the first kinge of England after the Conquest, beinge a deadlie guilefull and cruell morthering enemie of the Brittaines nobles and princes, to deface the auncient Monument and Picture of Llewelin Drowin Don, caused the armes of England to be drawn on the picture of Prince Lewellin; but bicause of the Nose of Prince Llewelin Drowin Don, which was flatt, they could not alter the Picture, but the Picture of the flatt Nose still remayneth, and is yet to be seene, and that was the Cause whie the Picture was not altered, as more at large yt may appeare in the Englishe Chronicles recorded. But to retorne to the fiftie brethren of Bangor, abouts *anno Christi* 1220, the said godlie brethren were examined by Comission from the Pope and the Archbishop of Caunterbury, whether they would obey the Pope's Lawes, Ceremonies and Decrees, or not. The which to doe theis godlie brethren refused to doe, bicause they sawe and well perceived, that those Lawes and Ceremonies, which the Pope mainteyned, were not agreeable, but farre differed from those lawes, which they had learned from their predecessors, and which their predecessors had learned of Iosephe of Arimathea, who had bin a Disciple of our Saviour Christ, and had bin conversaunt with his Disciples and Appostles, and had learned their faithe and religion, which did verie much differ from that faithe and religion, which the Pope and his Adherents professed, which was the onlie cause, why they refused to submitt themselves to the Pope's hereticall Lawes, Ceremonies and Ordinaunces. Upon which refusall of the godlie Christian brethren, one Austen a fryer procured a Comission from the Pope and from the said Archbishop of Caunterbury, for the dissolution of their houses, and to confiscate their said houses and their goodes, and to discharge the said godlie brethren of Sallop thence, alleadginge against them, that they were infected with the Pelagian Heresie, which was nothings soe, but onlie a Cloke to cover the cruell and unjust Dealinge of the Romaines. For the Pelagian Heresie first began in Roome in the tyme of Constantius, Father to Constantine the Greate, who was sonne to the sanctified Hellen, the Britaine Queene. So that this Heresie beinge
begunne

begunne at Roome, might by the Pope have there bin
 staied from cominge into England, as yt is well known
 all or most Heresies doe begin and arise at Roome.
 And althoughe theis Christian bretheren were driven
 quite from their houses, as aforesaid, yet the reliques
 and monnemens of their fower houses doe remaine,
 and are yet to be seene in Sallop in the places where
 they stood, and the said brethren, havinge no other
 meanes to gett their livings, did worke and labour for
 the same in Masons worke, and bestowed their tyme in
 makinge of Churches and Steeples, and there are divers
 Churches in Wales which they made, and cauled them
 after their owne Names, as one called Syllyn made a
 Church, and called yt Llan Syllyn; another called
 Dryneo made Llan Dryneo; and another called Gyrryge
 made Llangyrryge; and so throughe Northwales they
 made manie Churches, and called them after their
 owne names, as yt appeareth and is well known
 amongst the auncient Brittaines. But of the godlie lives,
 usages, and behaviour of the said godlie brethren, I
 meane, at some other tyme, to write more at large.
 But yet, to speake somewhat more at large of the cruell
 and deceitfull dealinge of the said Edward the first,
 which he used towards the Brittaines, the said Edward
 the first, after that his Father Henry the third, and
 kinge John, had cruellie slaine the Princes and Nobilite
 of Wales, and dispossessed them of their lands
 and livings, placinge Normans and Saxons in their
 Castles, Lands and Livings, especiallie in Northwales,
 the said Edward the first guilefullie and deceitfullie
 procured the noble men of the Brittaines, to consent,
 that he should name one to be their Prince of Wales,
 provided allwaies, that he should be borne in Wales,
 and one that could not speake anie Englishe. Where-
 upon he priviley and guilefullie caused his wieffe to be
 kepte and brought to bed at Caernarvon Castle, where
 shee was delivered of a Sonne named Edward, whom
 his Father kinge Edward the first nominated to be
 Prince of Wales, and so by his wily Craftines frus-
 trated the expectation of the Brittaines, who onlie
 expected a Prince of their owne Nation. And yet
 notwithstandinge all their coseninge feats, and that
 the

the said kinge Edward had, by fraudulent meanes, so made his sonne Edward Prince of Wales, yet could he not therewith be contented, but contynued furth still his bloody minde towards them, murtheringe their noble men and chieffe men of their Countrey, and makinge strait lawes against them and their children, as the lawe for the Division of lands amongst their sonnes, of purpose to bringe them and their children to beggerie (as he and the Normans thought.) And the Brittaines lookinge for their Deliveraunce from the cruell bondage, wherein the Normans and Saxons de- teyned them, trusted to the Prophecy of the Eagle at Caer Septer, alias Shaftsbury, in the tyme of kinge Hudibras or Ryon balader bras, the eight kinge after Brutus, 237. after Brutus first entraunce, and also to the Prophecy of Merlin Dall Yesin, who prophesied of their deliveraunce, which caused them to make manie insurrections against the Normans, lookinge for their Deliveraunce before the tyme, which wrought them much sorrowe. Yet at the last, when yt was thought past all hope, yt pleased thallmightie to send them a Moses to deliver them, kinge Henry the seaventh and his worthie sonne kinge Henry the eight. But yet concerninge Edward the second, borne at Carnarvon, as is beforesaid, by treacherous meanes, after that he became Prince of Wales, he shewed not himself like a Welshman, nor like unto a man borne in Wales, but followinge the steps of his Auncestors, bothe he and kinge Henry the fowerth made cruell, strait and servile Lawes against the Brittaines, debarringe them from all liberties, makinge them and their Children verie bondmen unto the Saxons and Normans. The like did kinge Richard the second; and so they contynued in vile servile slaverie, untill (as before I have said) yt pleased the Allmightie, to send kinge Henry the 7. and his sonne kinge Henry the eight, to deliver them from bondage, who made them as free as anie of their enemies, either Saxons or Norman.

But nowe yf there be anie Brittain, that demaundeth of us, wher be the Aucthors for this my Work, I referr
him

him to the most worthy Brittain records of Assur and Beda or Bedoe, and the learned Brittain Gildas, and he shall finde this most true, yf he can have their auncient records in the auncient Brittaines langwage ; or yf he be a Saxon or Norman, let him learne the Brittaines language, and then peruse the forenamed Authours, and the truthe will appeare to be as I have said.

THE AUNCIENT NAMES OF SALLOP.

CAER ODDER YN HAFREN.

PENNE GWERNE POWYS.

SHROUDSBURY.

YMYTHYGE, derived of anger.

SALLOP or SALLOPIA, of the sallie trees there growinge.

A Coppie of Oliver Mathewes Letter, sent
to his 2. lobinge friends of the Cittie of
Bristowe.



R. Phillip Jenkins my naturall Countreyman,
and Mr. Thomas Taylor my loving and
faithfull frind. I hartelie thancke you bothe
for your kinde letters, and for your remem-
braunce of the most worthie and victorious
kinges of famous memorie, Belinus and Brenus, bretheren
twinnes and sonnes of Mulmutius Donwallo, whom we
true Brittaines doe call Dyffnwall Moell Mydd, and of
Cornwenna their moth Mulmutius
was first Duke of Cornewall, and by his wisdome, prowes
and brought this Iland of Greate
Brittaine into one Monarchie 440. Yeres before the Incar-
nation of Christe, and after the arivall of Brute 616.
yeres. And whereas this noble Iland, after the Deathe
of Ferrex and Porrex, being the last of Brutus line, was,
throughe Civill Warres, wasted, and spoiled, and devided
into 5. kingdomes, he, the said Mulmutius, quieted his
Subjects, and ordained for them profittable and holesome
lawes, and gave priviledges to temples and ploughes.
And whereas the waies and passages of this Realme
were with warres growen out of use, and unknownen to
travellers, he ordeyned the four notable highe waies
throughe the whole Ile, causinge pavements and caus-
ways to be made in all deepe and marishe places, and
bridges to be builded over the Waters and Ryvers, and
provided, that martiall Lawe should be dylie executed
upon all suche, as should robbe, kill, or hurte anie Tra-
veller upon those waies, by puttinge them to death in
the same places, where the yfils were committed. Theis
4. waies are called by the Bruttaines Ped pry
for the ye Brenyn, and are knowen by their names in
the

the Saxons language, Kennynge streete, Watlinge streete, Rennyng streete, and Fosse streete. This kinge builded *Templum pacis* in London, which some thincke to be Saint-Paule's Church, and some thincke yt to be Blackwell Hall. And so he havinge brought this land into greate quietnes, after hee had reigned verie honorablie 40. yeres, he dyed, and was buried in the temple of peace at Newe Troye, now called London. After his Death his twoe twinnes, Belinus and *Brennius, devided the whole Iland betweene them. To Belinus was assigned England, Wales, and Cornewall, and to Brennius all beyond the ryver of Humber. But Brennius not contented with this division, raised warre against his brother Belinus, and fought divers battells, but the last^a battaile theire twoe mightie armies beinge ready to encounter in a pitched field, Queene Cornewenna theire Mother came to them, and opened her naked breasts, and with weeping teares said :

Oh ! out alas ! what meaneth this,
 Doe you my bowells harme ?
 What wicked cause doeth move
 Twoe brethren's powers to be so warme ?
 Cannot all Brittain you conteyne,
 Since it is verie sure,
 That bothe you twaine within this wombe
 Of myne did once endure ?
 ur moth
 air
 Nor dolefull naked breastes
 In tender age which bothe did suck !

The twoe brethren, moved with theire mother's teares and speeches, reconciled themselves, and became greate friends and kissed eache other. Then Brennus, desirous of glorie and dominion, and beinge whollie given to the study of warres, left his Countrey to the governance of his brother, and went into Fraunce, where, in the province of Lyons, for his excellent qualities and prowes, he was highlie esteemed of Sygwynus, the kinge of the Countrey, whose daughter he married, and of the Galls he was made soveraigne Capteyne, and the kinge Sigwynus, perceavinge that Brenus was whollie addicted

* *Sic.*

to

to warres, appointed to him certeine bands of expert Souldiers, to assist him in his warres. Which Souldiers, together with his Brittainie forces, he did leade couragiously over the highe Hills, called the Alpes, which no man had ever done before, and therefore the Brittaines called his name Brane, but the Galls called his name Brentius. And after he passed the Alpes, he erected Castles and Houldes under the Hills, and therein placed Garrisons and Souldiers, and wan Millaine, Pavy, Belligarne, Brixia, Verona, Trydentum, and Vincentia, and reedified them, and beseiged Rome and overcame the Romaines, but the Galls, desirous of money, tooke of the Romaines a thousand pownd weight of gould to raise the seige. Whereupon Brennus, beinge discontented with the Galles, retorned againe with manie of his Brutaine Souldiers into Brittainie, and withall brought with him of the most cuning and skillfull builders, and artificiall Masons, out of Italie, and so builded the Cittie of Bristowe, which was formerlie begonne by his father Mulmutius, and he made yt after the example and paterne, which he had taken of other Citties in Italie, makinge it a conveniente place for shippinge, and for Marchandize, and beawtified yt with Temples, Stone walls, Pavements and Valts under the Earthe, to convey from the Cittie all filthines, which might anoye the Cittizens, and called yt after his owne name *Kaer Brane*, which to saie in the Englishe tongue is, *Brennus towne*, and nowe, by shortnes of speeche, called Bristowe, (as Ludstowe is nowe, by abbreviation of speeche, called London) the auncient monument whereof remayneth to this daie upon one of the gates of the same Cittie, called St. Jones, where the twoe Pictures of Belinus and Breennus are curiouslie engraven; as also there is a most auncient Castell standinge upon the topp of an exceedinge highe hill in Gwania, called Dinas Brane, that is to saie Brennus Courte or Pallace. Further, it is verie credible, and to be proved by good Aucthors, that Breennus, in his second Voyage to Italy, with fifteene thowsand footemen, and LVI. thowsand and 2. hundred of horsemen, havinge overcome the Romaines, and slaine Camillus, he marched into Græcia, and havinge subdued the Macedonians, Thessalians, Thracians, and Peonians, he finallie,
overthrewe

overthrewe all the Power of Greece, in a most horrible and bloody battell at Thermopolie ; for prooffe whereof a Greeke Writer, called Pausanias, in his tenth Booke writeth thus : " Brennus had in his Army 20400. horsemen, and there followed every horseman twoe servants upon horsebacke. Those twoe servants, when their Master was fightinge, stood in the rereward, and helped them, and, yf by any hap any of them were unhorsed, they should sett them upon theirs, and, yf the Master were slaine, the servant should succede in his place, but yf they were bothe slaine by force of fight
 " was this at hand ready
 " to ie for che of th
 " that were slaine, and this practize of fightinge upon horsebacke they tearme, in their Countrey speeche, "*Trymartia*." Thus writeth Pausanias. What can be more plaine for prooffe that Brennus and his company were Brittaines, sithe *Try*, in the Brittishe or Walshe speeche, signifieth *three* in Englishe, and *March* in the Brittishe or Walshe speeche is *a horse*? In fine, he sheweth, that, when Brennus was about to sacke the Temple of Apollo in Delphos, a greate Companie of his army were slaine miraculously by the fall of a highe and mightie Cliffe of a Rocke, and wonderfull raine from heaven ; whereupon Brennus for sorrowe dyed. These warrs of Brennus are recorded in the Histories of *thesetenide, and proved by Mr. Hughe Broughton in his exposition of Daniell, upon the eleventh Chapter, and how that Antiochus, the sonne of Selucus, was surnamed Soter, bicause he drove the Galls out of Asia, of whom Brennus was Capteyne, and doeth most fitlie agree with this Historie for the tyme. Moreover, Athenæus writeth, that, after the death of Brennus, the souldiers, under Bathanasius their Capteyne, tooke up their dwellinge about Ister, and afterwards they were devided into twoe partes, the one whereof dwelt in Hungarie, and the other parte, by the name of Brenni, possessed parte of the Alpes by the mount Brennerus, in the Countie of Tirulensis, whom Appianus calleth all by the name of *Cymbri*, which sheweth that they were Brittaines. Over and besides

* *Sic. F.* these times,

theis things, the Irish men, called *Gathcli*, when, in the tyme of Brennus, they departed out of Biscay, 375. yeres before our Saviour's Incarnation, to seeke newe Dwellings, and were placed in Ireland, they called all the Brittaines *Brennach*, from the name of Brennius their noble Capteyne, by which name they call our Nacion to this daie. Theis Antiquities our Countreyman Mr. Humffrey Lloyd diligently searched out. So that there is no man can doubt of noble Brennus, but that he was the Brother of Belinus, and the fownder and builder of your famous Cittie, whose actes and warres are famous in many Historiographers, and albeit B..... and his souldiers are termed by manie writers to be *Galli*, and not *Brittanni*, yet, as I wrote before, Pausanias and Athenæus make it plaine enoughe, that they were not *Galli* but *Brittanni* or *Cymbri*. Finally, it is well knowne, that, amonge auncient Writers, *Gallia* was devided into twoe Partes, that is, *Cisalpina* and *Transalpina*. *Cisalpina* was called Italy, and all Countreys beyond the Alpes, from Roome hitherward, were called *Transalpina*, where nowe Fraunce and Brittain stand. And thus haveinge shewed you my knowledge and judgement, as towching the Antiquitie and Foundation of your famous Cittie of Brennus Towne, which was built abouts 369. yeres before Christ's Incarnation by Brennus, that noble Brittain, I, beinge aged 95. yeres, and by reason thereof decayed in memorie, praie you, to have me excused, yf I have not performed to the full your expectacion herein. And nowe, not ever thinckinge to see you in this transitory World, I take my last and *ultimum vale* of you bothe, bequeathing unto you, and to that famous Cittie of Brennus, and to Mr. Maior, with the Magistrates and Commynaltie thereof, my best love, wishinge yt with all my harte all prosperity and happines. Dated at Snead neere Bu..... .. Castle the xviiiith daie of March, *anno Domini*. 1615.

Your old Frind and Brittain,
OLIVER MATHEWS.

An Abreuiation of diuers most true and
auncient Britaine Cronicles, briefelie express-
ing the foundation of the most famous decayed
Cittie Caer Souse or Dinas Southwen, most
auncient in Britaine, (Troy Newyth onlie
excepted) and of some other famous Citties in
Greate Britaine. By Oliver Mathews, Gent.

Maie, 1616.



THAT Caer Souse or Dinas Southwen is one of
the most auncient Citties in Greate Britaine,
yt appeareth by all true Britains Chronicles,
which was builde by Locrinus, eldest sonne
to Brutus, abouts the yeare of the World
2877. before Christe his Incarnation 1086. for his Concu-
bine Souchwen, late Wieffe to Humber, kinge of Hunnes.
Which People of Hunnes entered into Albania, nowe
called Scotland, spoiled and wasted the Countrey, and
slew their kinge, called Albanactus, after Britains
entred into Britaine 22. yeres, before Salomon built the
famous Temple of Jerusalem 67. yeres, before the build-
inge of Roome by the Bastard Brethren Remus and
Romulus 333. yeres, before Dyffall Muell Myd, late Duke
of Cornewall, 569. yeres, before Julius Cæsar's entraunce
into Brittain 1018. before the birth of *Saviour 1709.
yeres, before kinge Cadwalader's Departure to Roome,
and that this land was called England and Wales, 1571.
yeres, before Canutus and Swaine the Danes entraunce
1882. before William Bastard's Conquest 2802. before the
Britaine kinge Henry 7. 3001 yere, from the buildinge
of Caer Southe untill this present yere 1616, 3231. yeres.
And after that Locrinus had drowned Humber in the
River, nowe called by the same name, (which River in

* *Adde*, our.

some

some Places devided Lloyckier or Loiger from Albanie, nowe called Scotland) he brought Humber's wieffe, whom the Brutaines called Souse or Souchwen, with him as his Concubine to Cambria, nowe called Wales, by Idwall sonne to Cadd the last kinge of Brutaines. And then did the said kinge Locinus build, for his said Concubine, a Cittie, which nowe is in the County of Montgomery, and was of auncient time parte of Powes land in the Lordshipp of Arwistly, in a most pleasaunt, fruitfull and comodious place, with pleasaunt Rivers, and a pleasaunt Forrest or Wood called Koyd Maur, and a pleasaunt Parke called Caer Souch Parke, with most fruitfull and large Commons thereunto adjoyninge, then called Hirrdowell and Carno, which Parke and Comons were after converted for the keepinge of the king's breedinge Mares till of late. And after the Death of Troenius, Duke of Cornwall, who was afterward called Coreneus, Locrinus was divorced from Gwendolen his lawfull wieffe, daughter to the said Coreneus, and married to his said Concubine Sousewen, and for the most parte remained with her at Caer Souse, which Cittie Locrinus endued with great Liberties, Priveledges, Customes, Lawes and Graunts, as the yerelie choosinge of theire Maior or chieffe Officer, with other inferiour Officers, grounded upon the Trojans Lawes and Customes, as by theire severall Graunts maie appeare, which Graunts were confirmed by divers Kings and Princes. Caer Souse was built after London 22. yeres. And whiles Kinge Locrinus contynued with his said Concubine Sousewen at Caer Souse, Gwendolen, the lawfull wieffe of the said Locrinus, who was before divorced from him, as aforesaid, raised an Army of her Friends and Kinsmen out of Cornewall, called of Brutaines Gwyer y Kerren, and gave battell to the Kinge Locrinus, and overcame him, and slewe him and his said Concubine Sousewen, with theire bastard daughter Haverwen or Havfren, and also destroyed or defaced the said Cittie, called Caer Souse, after the said Locrinus had reigned xxty. yeres. Which Locrinus left behinde him a noble sonne, begotten upon his said wieffe Gwendolen, called Madocke or Madon. Nowe shall you understand the manner of Sousewen's Death. After that Gwendolen had overcomen and slaine the King Locrinus,

Locrinus, and that he was buried at London, Gwendolin repayed to Cambria with her Cornishe Souldiers, and came to Caersouse, where shee found Sousewen, and her daughter Haverwen or Havfren, where shee slewe both the mother and daughter, and caused theire bodies to be cast into a famous river, runninge by the said Cittie, begininge or yssuinge out of the famous Hill Plymnon or Plymnonia, with her twoe Sisters Wye and Rhydall, in the County of Mountgomery; which pleasaunte and fruitfvll ryver, wherein they were drowned, tooke her name from the bastard maybe, which was so drowned, called Haverwen. And so is the River called at this time of the Brittaines Haverne. After that the Romaines came to beare rule in this land, they called the said Sousewen by the name of faier Elstride, and her daughter Sabrina or Severne. And althoughe Gwendoline defaced and destroied the said famous Cittie Caersouse, and rased the same to the ground, yet are the Maior and other Officers yerelie made, accordinge to theire Customes and Lawes, Liberties and Graunts, which Locrinus had graunted them, which Lawes were grounded upon the Trojanes Lawes, as aforesaid. And nowe of late divers Tradesmen doe inhabite there, and builde them Houses, to the Encreasement of the Cittie, and doe keepe theire most auncient Customes and Liberties. Also there are many worshipfull and good Gentlemen, that are Burgesses of that auncient Cittie, and so have remained from the begininge of the same Cittie by discent of blood, who dwell within the same Cittie, or within the Liberties thereof. And when anie Officer is chosen, theire Care is allwaies in keepinge and defendinge theire Liberties, Lawes and Customes, with theire pleasaunte Comons and Woodes, althoughe muche of the Woodes be wasted, and the Commons somewhat encroached by the Lordes Owners thereof, and the Parkes given awaie from the Burgesses longe since, to keepe the King's breedinge Mares, untill that nowe of late it is otherwise used as please the Owners thereof. And nowe to shewe the Certeintie of the Brittaines Cronicles, and the Uncertentie of the Romaines, Saxons and Norman's Cronicles, you shall understand, that I finde such greate difference betweene the auncient Brittaines Records, and the

the Romanes, Saxons and Normans Cronicles, and so manie untruthes of the Romaines reportes of the Britaines in writinge, and reportinge of the Brutaines histories, usages and behaviour, untrulie blasinge out divers vices, which they alleadged to be in the Brutaines, and deteyninge in obscuritie manie generous vertues, which did florish amonge them, and would (yf they could) have quite suppressed the memorie of their famous actes and monuments: whether yt were bicause Romanes were not acquainted with the Brutaines for the space of 1821. yeres, and that Romaines were ignoraunte in the Brutaines Langwage, or ells of envie and malice which they allwaies bare to the Brutaines; but the error should seeme to proceed from bothe ignoraunce and envie, as yt appeareth by Julius Cæsar in his firste booke of Comentaries, where he falslie and wrongfullie writeth, that the Brutaines were Cowards, and not given to Warrs, affirminge, that they were clothed in leather close to their bodies, and, for the most parte, went naked, and painted their bodies with wood blewe, and had manie wives, and used Copulation with their Sisters, Doughters and Brothers, which was most untrue, and mistaken by Ceasar, as hereafter shall appeare, and the untrue reports of the Brutaines apperrell, manhood and prowes in warres, be made manifest; so that the Brutaines were nothinge inferiour unto the Romaines in Chivalrie. For those people, whom Ceasar maketh mencion of in his Comentaries, were not Brutaines, but Hunns and Picts, who were Tributories to the Brutaines, inhabitinge the Hill Countrey of Albania, nowe called Scotland, which said Countrey was given them to inhabite in by the said Kinge Locrinus, after he had vanquished and slaine parte of them with their Kinge Humber, as is before rehearsed. It is marvell yf Julius Ceasar did write those untruthes himselfe. I rather thincke yt to be some of his Servaunts. For he himself did knowe, howe valiauntlie the Brutaines did resist and withstand him, at his first Attempt of Entraunce into Britaine, and how manfullie they fought against him, and slewe his chieffe Capteines and Horsemen, and himself forced to retire and winter in Fraunce, and there to encrease his Armie, and
 retorn

the second time, at which retorne his chieffe Captaines and Horsemen were slaine by the Brutaines, Labiens and Tribunes. And Ceasar had not conquered and overcome the Brutaines, but by the helpe, ayde and treacherie of Androgus and Tenewan or Theomansionse, who were sonnes to Kinge Ludd, for malice they bare to their uncle Kinge Caswallon or Cassibellanus, for keepinge and hindringe them from their right, which they had to the Kingdome of Brutaine. And further, Ceasar did knowe before, yf he had bin an indifferent Judge, that the Brutaine Kinge Brennius or Bran, second sonne to Dyffwall Moell Mud, with his Army of Brutaines and Galles conquered Roome, and slewe their Capteynes and *Cenators. And after he had repayred, and built in Italie the Citties Milleine, Pavewey, Burgoinum, Tridentum, Vincentia, Comeum, Beronia and Brixia, and others, he returned to Brutaine, leavinge armies of Soldiers in everie of the foresaid Citties, so by him made, and brought with him, out of Italie and Fraunce, manie cunninge workemen, *anno mundi* 3577. Before our Saviour's birthe 386.yeres, after Brutaines entraunce into Brutaine 721.yere, he returned, with his Companie of cunninge and curious workemen, to Brutaine, and there did finishe and repayer the Cittie, begonne by his Father Dyffwall Moell Myd, called Caer Odder or Nante Baddanr and builded yt with most excellent valtes, hollowe in the ground, for Conveyaunce of all filthe by water out of the Cittie, by flowinge tydes to the maine Ryver. Also he made therein a mightie Temple, with Walls and curious Towers thereon, with Havens and famous Bridges, and when he had fullie finished the worthie and most famous Cittie, he named † Caer or Dinas Bran, as the use of the Brutaines was, when they had made anie Cittie, to name yt after their owne names. As his Brother Kinge Belinus, after he had made with Walls, Haven and Towers, and made the Tower of London, he ‡ named Troy novaunt Dinas Belin, which name remained till Kinge Ludd after Belinus 316.yeres. And the noble and victorious Kinge Brennus caused his picture or monument, with the like picture of his noble

* *Sic.* † *Adde*, it. ‡ *F.* named it Troy, *vel*, named the City Troy.
brother

brother Kinge Belinus, to be curiouslie made, and to be sett upon St. Jone's gate in his then Cittie, Caer Brann or Brenn's Towne, for an everlastinge Memorall of his Name and Cittie, which is nowe, by corruption of language, called by the Saxons Bristowe. Also the said noble and victorious Kinge Brennus, hearinge, that the Romaine Captayne Camillus slewe the Galls, left to governe the Cittie of Roome, and other Citties in Italie, duringe Brennus absence, the which wronge, so to his soldiers done, Brennus to revenge, repayred a most puissaunt Armye of Brutaines and Gaules, and with his noble brother Belinus repayred to Roome, and slewe the noble capteine Camillus, conquered Roome the second tyme, burnt the Cittie, and slewe the Senators, as they sate in their seates, and, after the finishinge of the same wars, Kinge Belinus retorned home to Brutaine, with the nobles of Roome Prisoners to his Cittie Caer Belin, now called Rochcester, so called of the famous Hill by yt called the Wreken. But Brennus, desirous of Warrs, repaired and augmented his Armie, and wente towardes Greece, to be avenged on the Grecians. for wronge and crueltie done to his Auncestors the Trojans, and, after he had conquered most parte of Greece, and the Countreys thereabouts, he went to robb and spoile the Temple of Apollo at Delphos,* it happened that most monstrous raine and tempest scattered and spoiled his Army, and parte of the said Temple and a Rocke thereby fell upon his souldiers, and destroyed many of them, and himselfe, beinge a most courageous Gen. seeinge his misadventure, slewe himself with his sworde, after whose deathe the rest of his Souldiers conquered most parte of Græcia. By all which yt appeareth, that Ceasar's reports are untrue, and that the Brutaines were not Cowards. But what marvell is it, that the Romaines should, by unjust reports. wronge the Brutaines, when their Demeanour, towards their owne nearest frinds, was such, that they rewarded their best benefactors with outrageous tyrrannie, and most cruell and bloody murther? And yet, of all other their monstrous factes, they dealt verie cowardlie and fearfullie with Brutaines.

* *F.* at which time it happened, that a most monstrous.

For, after they had (as before is declared) conquered their Realme through Treacherie, they feared to leave the Brittaines noble Men, Capteins and Warriours in the land of Brittain. For then they knewe, that they could not holde the Brittaines in subjection; but to prevent them from recoveringe their auncient libertie, they tooke awaie with them all the nobilitie of Brittain, with all their renowned Capteynes and Warriours, whom they placed in divers provinces belonging to the Romaines, and placed here in Brittain Paulus Romaine Capteynes and Souldiers, prohibiting all Brittaines, of what degree soever, Jovus. upon paine of punishment, from usinge anye *Johanne manner of weapon, but that they should Lanquete. whollie give themselves to Husbandrie; by which facte Sleidane. manifestlie appeared the haughtie and noble Courage of Brittaines, and the timorous Cowardlines of the Romaines. Let the indifferent Reader judge betwene both Nations. And nowe to proceed, to the settinge forth of the noble Actes and Monuments, done and made by the Brittaines, it is most evident in Brittain Records and Cronicles, that, 1040. yeres before the Romaines were acquainted with the land of Brittain, † that it was ‡ land greatlie feared of all other Nations, and called Ynis Kadirin, and the People y Kadaren wier. Also most of the auncient and famous Citties, Temples, Castles, Bridges and Monuments were made before the Romaines did knowe this Realme, and before either Saxon or Norman was acquainted with it, as yt partly appeareth in that which I have formerly spoken, and the rest shal be manifested hereafter, all which are verie appaunte in Brittain Cronicles. And first, for an inducement unto the rest of the Brittain Monuments, in the 2855. || yeres after the World's Creation, Brutus built Troy Newethe, now called of the Brittaines Caer Ludd or London. Member, sonne to Madan, began Caer Member, after called of Brittaines Rhed Ochen or Oxenford. Ebranck, called by the Brittaines Evirocke Kadarn, builded Caer Evirocke or Yorke, Donbard or Donbritaine, Edenburghe Castle, and other Monuments

Lege, Thomas Lanquet. † *Dele.* ‡ *L.* a land. || *L.* yere. in

in Albania, then parte of Greate Britaine, and now called Scotland. Also Brutus Daran las, 2d. sonne to Ebrancke Ileon or Lliell, sonne to Brutus Daran las, builded Caer liell or Chester. Kinge Runbalader bras builded Caer Kente *alias* Canterbury, and Caer Wenthe or Wynchestre, and Caer Balader *alias* Shaftesbury or Caer Cepter. Bleidud or Bladud, son to Run, made the Citie of Bathe, who, beinge brought up at Athens at Schoole, did by arte finde out the Hotte Bathes, beinge one of the wonders of this land. His

sonne Lier builded Caer Lier, or Leicester, with the Temple thereof. Janus Conandan or Conedagus, sonne to Henwen, daughter to Kinge Lier, builded three Townes with three mightie Temples, one in Albanie, called Perche or St. Jones in Scotland, then belonginge to the Kings of Britaine, with a Temple to Mars; another in Wales in Gowenith, called Bangor, and a Temple to Minerve, and another at Cornwall, where he was borne, and a Temple to Mercury. Dyffwyall or Mulmutius began Bristowe, and called yt Caer Odder or Nant Badan, that is, the Cittie of the wastinge or slidinge Ground. Also he began the Cittie of Caer Odder yn Hafren, that is, the Cittie of slidinge or wastinge Ground within the wombe of Seaverne. For the River Hafren, serveth as a Wall, and compasseth the Towne abouts, savinge the Northe parte, where the Castle with the Wall and Gate defendeth the Towne. Also he repayred and builded the greate Temple of Apollo at Newe Troy begonne by Brutus. Also he began the fower King's Waies throughe his Dominion, makinge Bridges and Foordes over all Rivers and Waters, where they were needfull. Which highe Waies were called of the Britaines Peeder Priforthe y Brenin, and are one of the Wonders of this Realme of Britaine. Which fower waies were mended, repayred and finished by Belinus, eldest sonne to Dyffwyall; who also repayred Troy with Walles, Havens and Gates; and likewise he beautified the same Towne of London greatlie. And for the furthur understandinge of the Britaines Actes and Monuments, I doe referr you to the perusinge,
as well

The Bathes were repaired & wrought by the Romaines afterwards.

This shall be manifested hereafter, in a worke intituled, *The Foundation of the Bathe.*

as well of the Brutaines, as also the Romaines, Saxons, and Normans Cronicles, the truthe whereof you shall the better understand, yf you be acquainted with the Brutaines langwage. Nowe you shall further understand, that I doe hold the Brutaine Cronicles to be most true, for bicause I finde, that the Romaines doe differ in Computation of yeres, in the time of xxiiiiity. Brutaine Kinges, 286. yeres, some of which yeres I will here rehearse, and referr you to searche out the rest, by the perusinge of Brutaines Cronicles. And first, the Brutaines record, that Kinge Lucius lived 67. yeres, the Englishe or Romaine Cronicles record he lived but 15. yeres. Also the Brutaines record, that Kinge Bladius or Bladud lived 33. yeres, the Saxons record but 2 yeres. The Brutaines record, that Kinge Capenus or Caphe lived 30. yeres, Saxons reporte but 3. yeres. Kinge Arthelus by the Records of Brutaines lived 27. yeres, by Saxons reports but 3. yeres. Kinge Elidurus by Brutaines Cronicles lived 19. yeres, the Saxons recorde but 5. yeres. All the rest you shall finde out, by comparinge the Brutaine Cronicles with the Saxons, Romaines and Normans Cronicles, as in the tyme of the Reigne of Kinge Rodianus, Samelus, Idall and others. And further, the Romaines, Saxons, and Normans doe mistake the Names of the Brutaine Kings. For they name the noble Kinge Dyffwall Moell Mud, Mulmutius Dunwallo. Also they called Gurgant varfe Druche, Gurgustus Barbatiuous; and so erroneously use to record the Kings Names and Times of their Reignes. Whether yt were bicause the Brutaines were dwellinge in the Land so manie hondred yeres, before the Romaines, Saxons or Normans as aforesaid, so that they could not be acquainted trulie with the Times of the Brutaine Kings Reigne. or that of envye they would dimme and obscure the famous Renowne of the Brutaines, by robbinge them of their right Names, and givinge them other Names as should best serve their envious humor. But bicause it shall appeare, that I am neither drawn by Partialitie, nor fraughted with Envy. I will here brieffe lie expresse my Authours, from whence I have derived this little peiece of Worke; as first, Assur of Meneva or St. Davies in Cambria, a famous Brutaine; also

also the learned and holie Man Beda or Bedoe a Britaine, Gildas Sapiientius of Bangor in Cambria a Britaine, Alfredus de Beverley a learned Britaine, Geraldus Cambrensius a learned Britaine, Jeffrey de Monmouth a learned Brittain, Gulielmus de Mamsbury a Britaine, who wrote divers Britaine Bookes in the Brittain Langwage. Theis learned Brittaines, who wrote the auncient Histories, Actes and Monuments of Brittaines, and did understand the Brittain Langwage, have I made choise of for my Authours herein. And whereas I declared, that the Romaines did unnaturally murther their best Benefactors, some of the bloodie Actes I will here make mention. And first, in the verie Foundation of Roome, when yt was founded in the Mount Palantine, a verie small City, and used as a Refuge for Theeves and Outlawes to flie unto, Remus and Romulus, twoe brethren beinge the Founders thereof, Romulus, to thend that he might have the onlie Goverment thereof, slewe his Brother Remus; so that the verie foundation thereof was stained with Brother's blood. And also, after that the noble and victorious Emperour Pompeius had luckelie delivered Rome from her enemies, the Gothians and Vandalls, and had also subdued, conquered and made Tributories to the Romaines, the Kings of Armenia, Capadocia, * Paphaglonia, Media, Chubus, Iberia, Albania, Cicilia, India, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Spaine and Affrica, and brought their Kings and Substaunce captive to Roome, he was cruellie murdered at Roome by the Friends of Julius Cesar, and Julius Cesar, the mightie emperour, after he had subdued the whole World to the Romaine Empire, was cruellie murdered with bodkins, in the † Cenate House, by the children of Pompey. After the Death of Julius Cesar, the twoe noble Romaine Capteines, Belizarus and Nearsses, who conquered and brought Prisoners to Roome the Kings of the Gothes and Vandalls, and had dispossessed the said Gothes and Vandalls of Spaine, Italie and Roome, which they had conquered, and held as their owne; After which victorious Conquests, the said famous Capteines were discharged by the Romanes, without anie manner of Recompence or Reward. So that in their old age, they were, throughe Povertie, enforced to begge their Bread

as by the Romaine Records, unto their great shame, it appeareth. Which Examplcs of Crueltie, I thincke, are sufficient to prove, the inhumane Tyranny, which naturallie is gounded in the proud Romaines. And nowe that I have brieffe sett forth the Wrongs and Injuries, which the worthie Brittaines received by the Romaines, I will also compendiously dilate of manie wronges and inormious abuses, which the Brutaines, throughe Treacherie, received at divers pagan Nations, as Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c. Abouts *anno Domini* 435. the Pagan Saxons were sent for by Kinge Vortiger, to aide and defend him and his Realme of Britaine against Picts and Scotts, which then did greate harme with robbinge and spoilinge. Vortiger, knowinge Britaine to be unprovided of men of Warr, by reason that the Romaines had taken moste of them awaie, as before is shewed, and that the Romaine Legions were likewise departed out of this Realme, because the Romaine Government in Brittain was then ended, and also because that Constantine the Greate, and his Christen Mother Helen, had taken out of Britaine with them all the able men, that then were in the Lande, by all which reasons yt is manifest, that Britaine was then verie weake of yt self, which made other Nations the bolder to doe them wronge. So that Vortiger was enforced to seeke aide from the Saxons, and also to augment the *weaknes of Britaine, the tyraunt Maximus, called of Brutaines Maxen grilion, because he cruellie persecuted the Christians, tooke out of Britaine all the able men of his time, and placed them, with their Kinge Conon Meridiocke, in Litle Brittain neere Fraunce, called of Britaines, Llidawe Britaine. Being thus weakned by the reasons aforesaid, and continuallie vexed with the robbinge of the Pictes and Scotts, who put all to Sword and Fire as they went, Vortiger the Kinge sent into Germanie for aid against the Pictes and Scotts, his enemies, and to his succour came out of Germanie and Saxonie a greate number of Souldiers, under the Conducte of Angli Hengiste and Hersus, who beinge arrived in Brittain, agreed with the Kinge Vortiger for Wages, to serve him and the Brutaines, and to defend the Kinge and his Realme from their Enemies. And after that Vortiger, by the helpe of the said Saxons, had

* *Sic.*

expulsed

expulsed the Pictes and Scotts, abouts *anno Domini* 444. theis treacherous Pagans Saxons Angli and Hengistus willed all the Nobilitie of Brutaine, with theire Kinge Vortiger, to meete them on the Plaine of Salisbury, to comune and entreate of Matters, concerninge the Defence of the Realme ; where when they were mett, there was placed a Saxon betwene every twoe Brutaine Lordes. So the Brittaines, not suspectinge anie harme to be done them by theire owne hired servaunts, the cruell murderinge Saxons had prepared eache man in his bootes twoe longe murderinge Knives. So that every Saxon

Beda.	did therewith stabb the twoe next Brutaine
Assur.	Lords, which were by him. Which bloodie
*Johanne	Murther was effected when this watchword
Lanquete.	was given them, viz., <i>nempi your Sæxys</i> . Then
Humffrey	did every Saxon slaie two Brittaine Lords. So
Lloide.	there were slaine that tyme of the Brittaines

of Earles, Lordes and Barons iiiiCLX. and Kinge Vortiger himself taken Prisonner, who, for his Enlargement, give to the Saxons three Countreys in Brutaine, viz. Kente, Southsex, and Northfolke. So the Saxons slewe traiterouslie most parte of the Nobilitie of Brutaine. For a Memoriall of which detestable Butcherie, and bloudy Murther, a Brittaine Earle of the Company, called Iddall or Edall, Earle either of Gloucester or Chester, escaped from the slaughter, and with an Iron barre, being the Steckles of a Doore, he slewe 18. of the murderinge treacherous Pagan Saxons, the moniment whereof is sett upon Dover Castle, for a remembraunce of his famous Acte. Kinge Emris Welidgia, called of the Saxons Aurelius Ambrose, with help of Merlin caused the Stones to be fetcht out of Ireland, out of the Mountaine called Carrliria, and to be sett up in the plaine of Salisburie, for a Monument or everlastinge remembraunce of the Brutaine Lords, there so treacherouslie murdered, and to the perpetuall infamie and shame of the Saxons, the Authors and Actors of the same Murther ; which Monument, so by Merlin made, is called by the Name of *Stonage*, and is one of the Wonders of the Land of Brutaine. And, after that the traiterous Saxons had,

* *Lege*, Thomas.

by suche bloodie treacherie, possessed themselves of the said iii. Countreys in Britaine, Hingist, willinge to putt in practise every Mischieffe he could devise against the Britaines, and perceavinge Vortiger the Kinge to be viciouslie given, brought with him his faier vicious Pagan Witche and whorishe Daughter Rowan, called of Britaines Ronwen, who, with her whorishe beawtie, witch-crafte and sorcery, by the Sutteltie of her Father Hengist, so wrought with the Kinge Vortiger, that he divorced himself from his Christen Wieffe, by whom he had 3. noble sonnes, and married the Pagan Witch Ronwen, which afterward was the Cause of his Destruction. Moreover, Ronwen and her Father Hingist caused their Graundfather Woden, and their Grandmother Fria, to be their God and Goddesse, and caused twoe Daies in the Weeke to be called after their Names, Woden daie, now called Wensdaie, and Fria Daie, now called Fridaie. Which Daies the Brittaines and other Nations call, after the Plannetts, *Dies Mercurii*, and *Dies Veneris*. Likewiese they caused the Ymages of Woden and Fria to be sett up and worshipped in all the Saxons Churches in Britaine. Scithence which tyme the Saxons, Normaines and Britaines, have those two Idolatrouse Daies in Reverence, above all other Daies of the Weeke (the Sabboathe onlie excepted.) Also the Pagan Saxon Kings Ethelfride of Northumberland, and Alured Kinge of Kente, with Gormundus Kinge of Ireland, beinge sett forward by the proud Romishe Monke Augustine, *anno Christi* 585, cruellie slewe and murdered of the auncient Britaines Bretheren of Bangor in Powys, not beinge Monckes, as Romaines and Saxons called them, but, as the Britaines called them, yr Brodder fowth lin Cristinogen a fregeth wier feithe ac evengell akusers Jesy grist ac gwithweir er eglosy ar ssarney druweynys, Britaines havinge the true lawe and religion, which they had first receaved and learned from Josephe of Arimathea, a Disciple of our Saviour Christe, who buried him, and was conversaunte with the Appostles and Disciples, and came to this Realme of Britaine within 17. yeres after our Saviour's Ascention, to teache the Britaines the Faithe and Religion, that he had learned of Jesus and his Disciples, and to baptize them. His first abode was
in

in Ynys Evallon, where he, with xi. other Disciples, taughte the Brutaines the Faithe of Christe, and baptized them, and made there the first Christian Church in the Realme of Britaine, called of Brutaines, yr reglos fother kynta yn ynnys Brittaninet, which Church was enlarged and built by Kinge Inner, sonne to King Allen of Litle Brittain, who came with his Brother Yvor with an hoste of Christian Brutaines, after Cadwalader's Departure to Roome, to aide Idwall, sonne to Cadwalader, against the Saxons; which Inner the Saxons untrulie call Inne, and saie, that he was a Saxon, and accounte him to be decended of the Pagan Saxons, because he and his Men spake the Frenche language. He was Kinge of the West Brittaines or Saxons, and in his olde age he left his Kingdome, and went to Roome to visite the Sepulchre of his Cosin Kinge Cadwalader, after he had reigned Kinge xxxvii. yeres, and had vanquished the Pagan Saxons of Kente, and builded the Abbey of Glastenbury, and Colledge of Wells. But nowe to retorne, to shewe the bloodie murther of the faithfull Christen Brutaines, who were learned and famous Brethren of the Universitie of Bangor in oulde Powys in Cambria, the Pagan Saxons and Irishe Nation, sett on by the procurement of Augustine, a proud and arrogant Monke of Roome, slewe of the unarmed Christen preachers at Bangor, Chester and Lichfield, 1000. and destroyed theire Universitie of Bangor, and theire most learned Librarie. Fiftie of the Christen brethren escaped from the Slaughter to Shroudsburie, so called, bicause there they shrowded themselves from the furious persecution of theire Enemies. This Towne was first called Pengwerne Powys, whither the said fiftie Brethren, with Broughwell theire Kinge, resorted, where thcy builte them three Temples or Sinagouges, after the manner of Christen Jewes, and there preached and served the Lorde. The Romaines, Saxons and Normans called them the Moncks of Bangor; which Name they liked not of, nor of anie other Romlshe Name or Secte, which was used at Roome. And bicause that Brutaines should not longe tyme have rest in theire native soile, Offa, Kinge of Mercia, which was by the Saxons newlie called England of Anglia and Hingest, the treacherous Pagan Saxons, who,

who, as before is declared, came first into Britaine in the tyme of King Vortiger, and served him as his Servants and Souldiers, to aide him then against Pictes and Scotts in his Warrs, this said Offa did bereave the Britaines of all their good and fruitfull Lands, Citties and Townes, Villages, Castles and Holdes, which the Britaines had above Seaverne or Haferne toward Walshe or Idwall's Countrey in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire, and after he had driven the Britaines out of their Lands and Hereditaments, which they had possessed since Brutus first Entraunce into this Land, the said Saxon Offa made a greates Ditch betwene him and the Britaines, and called yt Claweth or Offa Ditch, and made and ordeyned Statutes and cruell Lawes, that, yf anie Britaine should come over the same Ditch, except yt were to Marketts, or should come with anie weapons abouts them, or should come under the same Ditch above twoe at once, then they were to be fined and ymprisoned. In the later yeres and reigne of which said cruell and covetuous King Offa, King of Mercia, abouts *anno Christi* 800. the most cruell and mightie Pagan Danes entered into Newe England, the Saxons beinge latelie become Christians, who with sword and fier vexed the land of the newe and late Christen Saxons, without sparinge of man, woman and childe, overthrowinge Churches, burninge Townes, defacinge Castles and strong Holdes; and althoughe the Saxons did, at their first Enteraunce, expulse them, and drive them out of this Realme, yet did the said Danes still contynue to invade the Realme divers times, and in divers places, till, at lengthe, the Pagan Danes compelled the Saxons to paie the Kinge of Denmark 4000li. a yere for Tribute, called *the Danes Gilde*; which payment contynued untill Kinge Edward the Saint's tyme *anno Domini* 1043. and further, the Pagan Danes putt in every Saxon's House, to be Master over the Housholder, one Dane, which Dane should have Government, not onlie of the Housholder, but also of his Wieffe, Sonnes, Daughters and Servaunts, who most holde him as their Lorde, and so was he called *Lord Dane*. And further, the said Pagan Danes dispossessed the Saxons of the Lands, which the cruell Kinge Offa had latelie gotton of the Britaines, the
Saxons

Saxons olde Frinds, as in Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Cheshire; and in Gloucestershire, in the same lands that Kinge Offa tooke from the Brutaines, the Danes made, for their Habitations, Mucheldene, Overdene and Litle Dene, and many other Townes, and there made the famous Forrest of Danes, and in Herefordshire they made the Towe and Church of Priestdene, and other Townes in Shropshire and Cheshire. So by God's Permission, the cruell Saxons were rewarded for their Crueltie to the Brutaines. And besides all this, the cruell Saxon Kinge Egbert and Redburga his cruell and covetuous Wief, for Envie and Malice they had to the Brutaines, and because they would have had the Brutaines lands in more larger manner to belonge to England, muchlike unto a covetuous Achab and divelish Jessabell, made Proclamation, that, upon paine of Deathe, all the auncient and Christen Brutaines should, with their Wiefes and Children, departe and goe out of their Lands, Citties, Townes and Castles, which they had built and possessed since Brutus first entraunce into Britaine, being abouts 1880. yeres. It was in *anno Christi* 766. or thereabouts, that the proclamation was made by Egbert and his Wief Jesabell, against the Brutaines, to departe out of [their lands and livings in England to Wild Walshe, above Offa Ditch, and also to Cornwall, Scotland and Ireland. After the Brutanes were departed out of England, as aforesaid, Kinge Egbert caused Lloiger or Locrine to be called Ingland, abouts the yeres above written. The wicked Saxon Rowone or Ronwen, Daughter to Hengiste, as aforesaid, after that Vortiger, her husband, was, for her sake, deposed from his Kingdome, and Vortimerus his Sonne chosen Kinge in his steed, Vortimer the newe Kinge was cruellie poisoned by the said Rowon or Ronwen his Stepmother, after he had reigned five yeres. Further, she caused the noble Kinge Emris Welidgia by her meanes to be poisoned, because the said Kinge Emris Welidgia had burnt Vortiger her husband, at his Castle of Caer Marthen. For she was verie skilfull in the arte of Poisoning.

Danes. The cruell Pagan Danes destroyed most parte of the newe Abbeyes, latelie erected by the newe Christened Saxons, which the said Saxons, then and yet called Englishemen, had robbed and spoiled from the Brutaines, to whom they were sometime servaunts ; of which Abbeyes, by them destroyed and defaced, the proud and arrogant Kinge Edgar reedified seaven and fortie. The reason why Edgar was called the proud Kinge was, bicause he used to be rowed in his barge at Westchester with viii. Kinges, that is to saie, Rinoch Kinge of Scottes, Macolme Kinge of Comberland, Macon Kinge of Man, Duffnwall, Systertthe, and Huwall three Kings of Walshe, James Kinge of Norway, and Jukill Kinge of Westmerland. Abouts *anno Domini* 913, the said Danes did winne and conquere from the Saxon Kinge of Mercia, muche of his Lands abouts Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Gloucestreshire, as Deyntree, Dane Church, or Donchurch, Myrryden, and Wallingford Castle and Towne, with the three Deanes or Danes Townes, with the famous Forrest of Dane, which Lands the Danes possessed, till yt pleased God to disposesse them of all theire right, which they claymed in England, by William Ismall, who conquered them and others *anno* 1066. Canutus the Dane abouts 1036. after he had subdued Scotland, as appeareth by his Records, was Kinge of fower Kingdomes, viz. England, Denmarke, Scotland and Norway, whiche he held not longe.



WILLIAM the Conqueror entered this land *anno Mundi* 4994. *annno Christi* 1066. from Brutus first entraunce 2229 yeres. He descended from Rollo or Robert, a Capteine of the cruell Pagan Danes, Rollo was Capteine of the Pagan Danes abouts *anno Christi* 806. For abouts that tyme the Danes were in their greatest Exultation. For they joyninge themselves with the **Vermennis fratribus*, swarmed likewaspes over most parte of Europa, conqueringe Countreys, Citties and Provinces, and especially the Countreys of the Christians, and, amongst other Conquests, Rollo *alias* Robert conquered the chiefest Cittie in Fraunce called Orliaunce, and, not longe after his said Conquest, he exchanged the same Cittie of Orleauce with Charles, then Kinge of Fraunce, for the Dukedome of Normandy, and so the said Rollo was the first Pagan Danishe Duke of Normandy; and after him succeeded in the Dukedome, Duke William Longe Spode his sonne, second Duke of Normandy, who was a stout and couragious Warriour; and after William Longe Spode were successivelie three Dukes of Normandy, called all Richards, of the line and race of the said Rollo the Dane; and after the said three Richards succeeded Robert Duke of Normandy, which Robert was supposed to be the Father of William Bastard, who conquered England. So that it is manifest, that the said William Bastard descended lineallie from Rollo the Pagan Dane, and was the sixte Duke of Normandie. The Danes were mightie stoute and tall men, proud and very lecherous, for the most parte red complexioned and red heared. They fought most of all with greate Halbards and great Pollaxes, and eache Lord Dane had his Man to carrie his Axe or Weapon after him, who also carried the like Weapon for himselfe, †the Brutaines called boye lleys yn Danes. The said William Bastard, after that he had conquered the Realme, dispossessed all the auncient inhabitants thereof, and in their Lands, Countries and ould Inheritaunces placed his owne Countreymen, Kinsemen and Friends, as appeareth verie plaine and evidentlie in the Records of the said William. He was a most cruell and extraordinarie ‡envious towards his enemies, and not onlie he,

Sic, † *Sic.* ‡ *Adde, Prince sive Man.* but

but also all his ofspringe, proved most cruell and murtheringe enimies of the auncient Christian Brutaines, the first Inhabitaunts of this Realme and Land called Britaine, and of them so named. The civill usage of the Brutaines I meane hereafter to record and make mention of, in a Noties I meane to write of the severall Conquests of this Lande, and severallie sett downe the most cruell dealings of the said Kinge William, Kinge John, Henry the first, Henry the second, Henry the third, Edward the first, Edward the second, Henry the fowerthe, and others, and to shewe of the most fearefull and untimelie ends of most of the same Kings, with what wonders and horrible signes and tokens did happen, and were seene verie evidentlie, before the ruine and utter destruction of the said bloody minded Kings ; which should seeme to be a manifest token, that the innocent blood of the auncient Brutaines by those Kings cruellie and causeleslie shed, cried for vengeance to fall upon the Heads of the cruell Normans, which indeed sorted to the same effecte verie shortlie after the Apparitions of the same Signes and Wonders. I for my parte, not to infringe the bonds of Charitie, then the which nothinge is more pleasinge to the Allmightie, doe not, nor would not, yf yt were in me or my power to doe, judge anie, but onlie thus muche I thincke, that God will not suffer greate wrongs to be imposed upon poore Captives, as the auncient Brutaines were, but will heare the Crie of the oppressed, and powre vengeance upon the head of the Tiraunts. But nowe, after the longe, base and servile Slaverie, wherein the distressed Seed of Brutus, that auncient, renowned and famous Trojan, was deteyned, I will, with comforte, rehearse the greate kindnes of the mercifull Jehovah, who did, in the midst of Justice, remember Mercy, and as he hard the Cries of Exodus 3. the Children of Israell, in the land of Egipt, v. 9. and considered the Crueltie of their Taske Masters, so did he heare the Cries of the Brutaines in the lande of Britaine, latelie called England, and considered the Crueltie of their Taske Masters, and sent unto them, as he did unto Israell, a Moses of their Naclon, to free them from Bondage. But, alas ! to recounte the Benefitts of our lovinge God, I want the penne of Esdras, who
was

was a readie Scribe (my hands beinge heavie, as were the hands of Moses, by reason of old Age, when they were staid up by Aron and Hur) and the tongue of Tullie, who was a fluent Orator, to expresse the Goodnes of my God ; As first of all, the timelie Visiting of the Day springe from an highe, which was by God's Providence graunted to the Brittaines, almost as soone as to anie other Nacion, or Ile of the Gentiles, the good Iosephe of Arimathæa, a faithfull Disciple of our Saviour, beinge the Messenger, to bringe them the glad Tidings of Salvation, within sixtene yeres after the glorious Ascention of the immaculate Lambe ; which Iosephe with all diligence did instructe the Brittaines in the right faith, pertinent to their Salvation. And also, when the Normans and Saxons supposed utterlie to extirpate and roote out the Name and Memorie of the auncient Brittaines, as may appeare by their cruell Lawes, Ordinaunces and Statutes, made or ordeyned against them, yet God still preserved them and their Seed, so that they did not perishe from beinge a Nacion, althoughe the said cruell tyrannouse Kings did not cease to invent Mischieffe against the Brittaines, from the said William Bastard to Henry the fowerth. Which Henry in a Parliament, holden in the seaventh yere of his Reigne, *anno Christi* 1406. was almost a whole yere inventinge and makinge most cruell Lawes and wicked Ordinaunces against the Brittaines and their Children, thinckinge utterlie to roote out their Memoriall from under Heaven, and that onlie for that one Offence of Owen Glindower, who rebelled against the Kinge, thinckinge, by some uncerteine Prophetie, that the tyme of the Brittaines Bondage was finished, and that himself should be their deliverer, because he was descended from the line and race of Kinge Caddwalader. But he was deceived, which turned to his owne utter Confusion, and the greates miserie of his Countrey. But fowerscore yeres after, the most famous Brittain Kinge Henry the seaventh, (beinge sente and miraculously preserved of the Lord, for the Deliveraunce of the Brittaines and their Children, from the cruell Bondage and Slavery, which they remayned in under the Normans and Saxons,) and his famous and victorious Sonne Kinge Henry the 8. did free, release and deliver

deliver the Idwallians Brittaines from their said Bondage, and made them, in all points and degrees, as free as any of their Enemies were, either Normans or Saxons. So that, when they were utterly past all hope of Recovery, the wonderful Mercies and loving Kindnes of the Lord appeared, in sendinge a Moses of their owne Nacion, to sett them at libertie, Kinge Henry the seaventh, who was lineallie descended from Kinge Cadwalader, and so from Brutus the first Kinge of the land of Brittain; which Deliveraunce happened *anno Domino* 1485. after the Brittaines had remayned in Bondage under the Romaines 483. yeres, and under their old servaunts the Saxons and Danes till William Conqueror 481. yeres, from William Conqueror to the noble and prudent Kinge Henry the seaventh 409 yeres. The whole Summe and Contynuaunce of their bondage lasted 1393. yeres, and yet the Lord had not forgotten the auncient Brittaines after their longe Punishment, God make them thanckfull. And nowe *anno Christi* 1602. beinge 116. yeres after Kinge Henry the seaventh, the land beinge ruled under threr Kings and twoe Queenes, to wit Henry the seavente Henry the 8, Edward the sixte, Queene Marie and Queene Elizabeth of famous memorie, the Almightye, multiplyinge his Mercies towards us, sent the most noble, learned, vertuous and religious King James, by God's Grace Kinge of Greate Brittain, descended by his Mother from the famous Kinge Henry the seaventh, and also lineallie derived from the three Princes of Wales, and so from Kinge Cadwalader, and consequentlie from Brutus the first Kinge of this Iland of Brittain, who gave yt that Name *anno Mundi* 2855. before Christ's blessed Incarnation 1108. yeres, and likewise descended by his Father of all the Nobles and Princes of Brittain, and generallie from Albenactus, Sonne to Kinge Brutus, his Majestie . . . likewise descended from most parte of the Nobilitie of the . . . partes of Europa, beinge miraculously preserved and se . . . to be Kinge of Greate Brittain, by the determinate Providence of God Almightye, and to be the most assured Joie, and unspeakable Comforte of all true and most auncient Christian Brittaines, whose prosperous
Reigne

Reigne and happie Liefe Allmightie God longe preserve and contynue, to his and our greate Comforte, and that his race and line may contynue Kings of Greate Britaine, untill the Cominge of our Saviour Christe to Judgement, even so *Amen*; and let the faithfull Witnes in Heaven, whose words are yea and nay, saie *Amen*. From the Creation to Brutus Entry 2855. from Brutus to the 14. yere of Kyng James 2674. *totalis* 5529. yeres. Britains accounts just 5577.

The Cause of the Brittaines Captivitie.



IN the 7. of the Prophetie of Hosea and the 8. verse, greate Desolation was threatened to befall Ephraim, because he mixt himselfe amonge the People. So likewise there befell the Brittaines greate Desolation, because they, beinge Christians, did mixe themselves amonge the Pagan Saxons, beinge Infidells. For Kinge Vortiger beinge Kinge of Brittain, and a professed Christian, beinge combred with the Warrs of the Picts and Scotts, abouts *anno Domini* 477. did (as I have before said) send for Aid and Helpe to the unbelievinge Pagan Saxons, who cam verie gladlie, under the Leadinge and Conductinge of their treacherous Capteines * *Anglia* Hingest and Horsus, as hired Servaunts to the Brittaines, to serve them in their Warres; which thinge greatlie displeased the Lord God Almighty, that Christians should joine themselves with unbeleevinge Pagans, as the forenamed † *Anglia* Hingist and Horsus, with all their Troupe of Saxons, were, who, instead of worshippinge the true and livinge God, worshipped Gods of their Inventions, as the God and Goddesse Waden and Fria, who were Graundfather and Graundmother to Hingist and Horsus. Therefore the Lord gave Power to the unbeleevinge Saxons, to vanquishe and conquer the Nobilitie of the Brittaines, treacherouslie and cruellie murtheringe, upon the Plaine of Salisbury, the nombre of 460. of the Nobilitie of the Brittaines; ‡ and also murthered the Brittaines Christian Ministers and Preachers at Chester, Bangor, and Lichfield, to the nombre of 1000. and burnt the Universitie of Bangor, and all the Brittain Library of learned Bookes, *anno Domini* 585. And, finallie, God beinge displeased with the Brittaines, for distrustinge in him and seekinge help at the Infidells, imposed the Curse upon the Brittaines, which is threatned in the xviith of Jeremiah and the 5. verse. *Cursed be the man, saith the Lord, that trusteth in man, and maketh fleshe his Arme, and withdraweth his Harte from the Lord.* Which Thinge

Sic. † *Sic.* ‡ *Adde, they.*

the Brittaines did, and therefore the Lord permitted their Servaunts, the unbeleiving Saxons, whollie to over runne all their land, and to deteine them in extreeme Bondage. Which Pagan Saxons afterwards chaunged the auncient Name of Brittain into England, after the Names of *Anglia and Hingist, the aforesaid Pagan Saxon Capteines. And nowe, althoughe the Lord, in mercie, have visited the Brittaines, and sent a worthie Brittain to be Kinge of their Countrey, who taketh unto him the Title of Kinge of Great Brittain, &c., yet som fantastical men, and those, for the most parte, Saxon or Norman Puritanes, refusinge uniformitie, and to followe the Directions of our Sovereigne, will not agree to have this land called by the auncient Name of Brittain, derived of the noble Brutus, but baselie minded, continue to call the same England, a Name derived from the treacherous Pagan Saxons, Servaunts at the beginning to the Brittaines.

* *Sic.*



